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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,749	04/27/2000	William J. Imoehl	051252-5065	2942

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EXAMINER

COMPTON, ERIC B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3726

DATE MAILED: 04/01/2003

19

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application N .

09/559,749

Applicant(s)

IMOEHL, WILLIAM J. *Ch*

Examiner

Eric B. Compton

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4 and 6-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4 and 6-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some \*   c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 2-4, and 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 60-019957 to Yuji (JAPAN ELECTRONIC CONTROL SYST CO LTD) in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) and US Patent 3,430,388 to Gabrielli.

Yuji discloses a fuel injector valve seat having an orifice portion (14) proximate a downstream face and having a first transverse cross-sectional area, a sealing portion (13) proximate an upstream face and having a second cross-sectional area, and a transition portion (15) interposed between the orifice portion and the sealing portion.

Figures 2 and 3 show the sealing portion and the transition portion decreasing from one area to another and the conical surfaces inherently have an included angle. Furthermore, the first angle is clearly greater than the second angle. Figure 3, shows a tooling path (a), which clearly extends into a volume-receiving vertex defined by the transition portion. An oral translation of this reference reveals that the purpose of the invention is to eliminate burrs in the prior art that occurred in the interface between the valve seat (13) and the injection hole (14).

However, Yuji does not explicitly disclose a conical tool used to perform the grinding, even though the tooling path (a) shown in Figure 3 suggests such.

AAPA, as found on page 1, discloses, "In order to provide the sealing surface it is known to provide the seat with a conical portion having a desired included angle. Conventionally, grinding tools with a conical shape are used to grind the conical portion."

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have performed the grinding of Yuji using a conical grinding tool, in light of the teachings of AAPA, in order to grind the conical surface of the valve seat using a conventional grinding tool.

However, AAPA does not explicitly disclose the axis of the tool is concentric with the axis of the fuel injector.

Gabrielli discloses a method for grinding the seat of a fuel injector (see Figure 4) using a conical grinding tool (22) relying on an automated machining apparatus. The grinding is carried out using a conical grinding pin (22), which is rotated substantially coaxially, to spindle (7) and the nozzle (col 4, lines 1-4).

Regarding claim 7, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to rotate the grinding tool of Yuji/AAPA concentric with the axis of the fuel injector, in light of the teachings of Gabrielli, in order to grind the valve seat in one simple step using an automated machine.

.Regarding claim 2, as shown in Figure 3 of Yuji, the first angle is clearly greater than the second angle.

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Yuji discloses the invention cited above. However, the reference does not disclose specific included angle values or the ratio of the first-transverse cross-sectional area over the first area.

Nor does the reference specifically disclose the included angles values claimed by Applicant. Nonetheless, in Yuji the first angle appears to be in the neighborhood of 90 degrees. Furthermore, the first angle is greater than the second angle. The angles affect the flow through the injector.

Similarly, Yuji does not specifically disclose a ratio of the first-transverse cross-sectional area over the first area. This ratio is equal to the outer (i.e. larger) diameter of the sealing portion over the diameter of the orifice portion. Again, the dimensions of the passageways affect the mass flow through the injector.

Regarding claims 3-4, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have selected specific diameters and included angles of the fuel injector of Yuji since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Regarding claim 6, it is inherent that the grinding tool is driven in rotation about an axis.

Regarding claims 8-10, although select finishes of 0.2-0.5 micrometers are not explicitly disclosed by the references cited, Official Notice is taken that grinding to such a finish is known in the art of manufacturing valve seats.

***Prior Art References***

3. The prior art references listed on the enclosed PTO-892, but not used in a rejection of the claims, are cited for their teachings of grinding fuel injector seats.

US Patent 2,534,531 to Rossmanith discloses "In the machines hitherto in use, for grinding internal cone surfaces with stationary work piece, a grinding wheel in the cone shape of the hollow cone which is to be ground, is employed, which wheel, during grinding, comes into contact with its whole circumferential surface with the entire surface of the hollow cone" (col 1, lines 2-9). This is essentially the invention of Gabrielle (Figure 4). Rossamanith suggests eccentrically rotating the tool to in order to obtain clean-ground internal surface (i.e. reduce burrs). However, with the provision of the coupling portion (15) disclosed by Yuji to reduce the burr, eccentric rotated tools are not necessitated, since each alleviated burrs. An oral translation of Yuji revealed that the purpose of the invention, i.e., providing the transition portion, is to eliminate burrs in the prior art that occurred in the interface between the valve seat (13) and the injection hole (14). Thus, the eccentrically rotated tool is not required.

JP 10-128647 to (TOYO EITEC KK) discloses a method for grinding the seat of a fuel injector. The grinding tool is rotated eccentrically with respect to the axis of the fuel injector. See also DE 2912814 to Grimm (GEHRING), DE 3208536 (GEHRING), and US Patent 4,544,152 to Grimm. As suggested by JP '647 the eccentric action of the tool is necessary in order to remove flash and burrs thereby increasing the surface

quality. However, with the provision of the coupling portion (15) disclosed by Yuji to reduce the burr, these eccentric rotated tools are not necessitated.

US Patent 5,601,476 to Meier et al disclose a tool (6) for grinding the seat of a fuel injector (1). The rotation of the tool is concentric with the axis of the fuel injector.

Likewise, GB 2,151,516 to Sasao et al disclose forming tool (17) that is rotated concentric with the axis of the tool (page 2, col 2, lined 89-99).

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed January 31, 2003, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the prior art does not disclose a grinding tool that has a conical end with a vertex that is disposed in the transition portion. Applicant's arguments were essentially addressed in the previous Office Action, and presented again here.

Based on Applicant (previous) amendment the new rejection was cited above. After further review of Yuji, the examiner relied on this reference for a positive teaching of providing a transition portion for providing a better seat surface. Yuji did not disclose a specific grinding tool, although the tool path (a) in Figure 3 is quite convincing as such. Therefore, the Examiner further relied on the teachings of AAPA and Gabrielli for disclosing a conical rotated tool for grinding. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references.

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See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Again Yuji disclosed grinding and provided evidence of tooling path. AAPA, noted conical rotated grinding tools. The review of the prior art grinding tools (above) shows that for a conical tool, the vertex lies in the region of the orifice of the nozzle. One skilled in the art would realize that if a conical tool, like those taught by AAPA, were used to grind the valve seat in the manner suggested by Yuji, the vertex of the tool would inherently lie in the transition portion. The additional reference to Gabrielle was used to distinguish two grinding processes in the art: one in which the tool is rotated concentrically (as required by Applicant); and the other in which the tool is rotated concentrically (as taught by Grimm). Referring above, the Examiner pointed out the distinctions of the two in the art above and provided a prima facie argument as to why Yuji requires the tool to be merely rotated concentrically.

Therefore, the rejections above are valid.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not



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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Contact Information***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric B. Compton whose telephone number is (703) 305-0240. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory M. Vidovich can be reached on (703) 308-1513. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9302 for regular communications and (703) 872-9303 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1148.

ebc

March 27, 2003

  
GREGORY VIDOVICH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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